FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, Nov. 12, 1865. The stock market was strong in the early part of last week, but it experienced a sudden weakening at Wednes-day's first board, and was afterwards heavy and irregular till the close, its tendency then being decidedly drooping A visible distrust among both brokers and mere specula tors checked the volume of business, and dulness, as a matter of course, favored lower prices. This feeling of apprehension was mainly owing to the erratic movements of some of the bull cliques, and especially the Prairie du Chien "corner," which caused one prominent and several small failures, and weakened the financial standing of other houses. No member of the regular board failed on his contracts, however. The money market at the same time became more active, chiefly in consequence of lenders submitting stock collawrals and speculative brokers to a stricter scrutiny. The bears profited by the unsettled condition of things to put out a fresh line of "shorts," and this assisted the downward tendency of the market for the time being. On Satur day there were large sales to realize, and Michigan Southern was particularly depressed, under vague fears that the conversions of the guaranteed stock into the common stock of the company, now going for-ward, will overload the street and lower the price of the stock. There is about \$2,180,000 of the guaranteed stock outstanding, and the holders of this have a claim against the company-for five years and seven months back interest, extending over years subsequent to 1846. The total interest in arrear, with the interest on interest is equal to about seventy-four per cent. Several writs were brought against the company two or three years ago for these arrears, and decided in favor of the guaranteed stockholders. In the last report of the company, dated March 1, 1865, the subject is thus referred to:—"Difficult questions have been pressed upon the consideration of the board by the claims of a large number of holders of the guaranteed stock for back dividends, under the obligations that, it is contended, were created at the period of its original issue, to guarantee yearly dividends of ten Under this pretext there is a default of over five years' interest on said guaranteed stock prior to the time when the present adminis ration paid the first dividend on said stock." The company is willing to settle dend on said stock." The company is wining to settle with all the guaranteed stockholders on the basis of 11 40 per cent in common stock, and thirty-five per cent in cash for each share of guaranteed stock. Between seven and eight thousand shares of the guaranteed stock have been thus far converted, and the conversions are going forward rapidly. This will be for the ultimate good of the road; but meanwhile it increases the amount of common stock in Wall street, and exhausts the current funds of the company, which might otherwise be applied to the payment of dividends. This immediate influence, together with the inordinately high price at which the common stock is selling in the open rket, is unfavorable to it. Should all the guaranteed stock be converted on the terms proposed by the com pany, it will add nearly thirty thousand shares to the common stock and involve a cash disbursement in ad-dition of nearly eight hundred thousand dollars.

It was stated on Saturday that the Eric Railroad Company had paid Mr. Drew \$1,960,000 and withdrawn 14,000 of the 28,000 shares of its stock hypothecated with him. If this be true, as it seems to be, it affords conclusive evidence that the direct statement made in his interest some time ago, that he had bought the 28,000 shares referred to at par, less the dividends from the time of hypothecation, was a falsehood. It is not improbable that the remaining 14,000 shares will be taker up as soon as the company receives the balance of the proceeds of the recent loan contracted in London.

The quotations for some of the leading stocks at 5:25 P. M. on Saturday were :- New York Central, 95% a 96; Michigan Southern, 74% a 14; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92% a 92%. Prairie du Chien was quiet, the only reported sale of the day having been at 150, at the regular board. The argument for dissolving the injunction obtained by the cornering party against the company is set down for a hearing before the Supreme Court to-mor-

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company was organized in January, 1861, and is the successor of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, by purchase of all its rights, franchises and entire property at a judicial sale made on January 18, 1861, on five judgments or decrees of foreclosure by the Marshal of the United States for the State of Wisconsin, in pursuance of the orders of the United States District Court of Wisconsin. The property embraced two hundred and thirtyfive miles of main track and twenty-five miles of side track, the road extending from Milwaukee through Madison to Prairie du Chien on the Mississippi river, and m Milton, on the main line, through Janesville, in a southwesterly direction, to Monroe. The cost of the property to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company was ted, on December 31, 1859, to have been \$8,125,839. The carnings of the road ranged from \$680,474 in 1856 to \$709.841 in 1860, the expenses meanwhile ascending from 51 to 59 per cent. In 1864 its earnings, including the recent extensions, had The receipts of gold at this port from California this Its debt consists of \$443,000 first mortgage sinking fund bonds, first preferred scrip stock, first preferred full paid stock, second preferred stock, and \$2,988,073 of common stock—the total debt being about seven millions and a quarter. The first preferred stock bears interest at the rate of eight per cent and the second preferred at the rate of seven per cent on par. The bonds bear seven per cent interest, and are secured by a mortgage or trust deed upon all the real and personal property of the com-pany. This contains a provision for a sinking fund, by which the company is obligated to pay to the trustee or trustees named in the mortgage, or to their successors, as follows (vide the Articles of Association of the company):—"Such sums of money as shall amount to the dif-ference between \$204,480 and the interest for each year on the outstanding mortgage bonds; this amount to b April and October in each year, commencing Oc-tober, 1862, with the payment of \$13,000. The trustees thall, immediately after any payment is made them, designate by lot so many of the bonds as they have money to pay, to which the sum received by them shall be applied in payment." The bonds in question are convertible into the first class preferred stock at any time within ten days after a dividend has become payabie. The contribution to the sinking fund thus pre-scribed takes precedence of the interest on the preferred stock, and cannot be evaded. But one of the arguments of the common stockholders is that they are entitled to twenty-five or thirty per cant of back interest, the money that should have been applied to the payment of which having been appropriated to the said sinking fund for the reduction of the bonded debt, and on this ground they claim a right to vote. But sections four and eight of the act of the Legislature of Wisconsin authorizing the transfer of the Milwaukee and Mississippi road to its purchasers distinctly ignore the right of the common stockholders to vote until the capital stock of the new company "shall have been reduced to six millions of dollars, and shall have showed a dividend on that amount in any one year equal to seven per cent. Dividends shall then be declared on all the stock of the company." "The preferred stock-holders of the first and second class," continues the act, shall elect the directors under the new organization until a dividend shall have been earned on all the preferred shares of the several classes, when all of the preferred stockholders shall elect the directors until a dividend shall have been earned on all the shares of the said company, both preferred and common stock, and thereafter all the shareholders of the said company shall elect

All the stock of the company is issued at par, and in the lease of the McGregor Western Railroad, dated in March last, it is declared that the Prairie du Chien Company has the option of advancing, in eash or in any class of its stock that will sell at par for eash, the necessary amount to carry out the stipulations of the lease. The latter provided for the issue, as the requirements of the lease might demand, first, preferred stock to the amount of \$500,000; secured, together with interest, by a lieu upon the earnings of the McGregor Western road. To the terms of the lease a majority of the stockholders of the Prairie du Chien Company assented in writing, as also to the issue of either or both classes of full paid preferred stock, or of common stock to the amount of \$500,000, at not less than par for each, the control of the details of the lease being left at the same time with the board of directors, who were authorized from time to time to vote and cause the issue of the stock in accordance with the requirements of the lease. Notwithstanding this authority, however, the common stockholders now come forward and oppose any issue of common stock, because, forsooth, they have "cornered" the common stock in Wall street, and a fur-ther issue would interfere with their plans; and upon the grougth of their representations, supported by a bond for

the pairry sum of ten the sand deliars, a judge of the Supreme Court of this State grants an injunction re-straining the company fr m acting in accordance with the interests of its stockholders and the rights conferred upon it by legislative enactments in other States, as well as the express authority of the mijority of its stock-holders. That the "Prairie Dog" corn ir was a conspiracy to fleece those who were short of the stock it would not be difficult to prove to the satisfaction of a jury, and the Stock Exchange owes it to its own honor to investigate the circumstances of the case, and, so far as lies in its power, to stigmatize with merited odium the parties concerned in so discreditable a proceeding. It such transac-tions as this are passed over without investigation and condemnation by the board of brokers, it will show a surprising indifference to its own interests and rejuta-tion. It is noticeable, as one feature of the tactics of the cornering party, that the high price at which the common stock was selling in New York was kept as much a secret as possible in that section of the Western country through which the road runs, and where the stock is held through which the road runs, and where the stock is held by private individuals. Thus the Milwaukee Sentine!, in its New York telegraphic dispatches of the 6th and 7th inst., published on the 7th and 8th, quotes Prairie du Chien at 80% and 80%, but gives all the other stock prices correctly. Prairie du Chien sold at 225 on the 6th, and not much lower on the 7th.

The gold market was firm till the middle of the week, when it became heavy under Sub-Treasury sales. The demand for customs duties aggregated about \$2,600,000.

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	147%	147
Tuesday	14734	140%
Wednesday		148%
Thursday		146%
Friday	146%	14634
Saturday		14634
Money closed active at seve		and some un-
easiness was felt as to the ful	ture of the m	arket, in con-
sequence of twenty-five millie	ons of plain i	nterest bearing
notes maturing on the 1st of	December.	The Secretary
of the Treasury will probably	offer to con	vert them into
certificates of temporary depo	sit or give co	mpound inter-

est notes in exchange, or remove the coupons and leave them unredeemed, merely paying the interest. The maturity of portions of the public debt at short intervals will undoubtedly occasion the government great embar-rassment, and hence a strong argument is furnished in support of a general funding of all our national securi ties into perpetual annuities.

The system of mutual joint stock companies, which

has been tried with great success in England, is coming rapidly into vogue in this country. A coal company formed on this basis, and called the Newcastle Mutual Coal Company, has just been organized in this city, with the view of delivering coal to actual consumers at the cost price. The prospectus states that the organization of the company was agreed upon at a meeting of in-fluential citizens of New York, who, "alarmed at the present enormous and unjustifiable price of coal, and the prospect of a still further advance, under the operations of unprincipled speculators," sought in this proceedure the desired rollef. The capital of the company is \$350,000, in shares of ten dollars each, each share entitling the holder to one ton of coal per year at cost price, which is now stated to be \$7 50 per ton, delivered in the city. The company is prepared to deliver one-half the quantity of coal to which the stockholders are entitled immediately, and the remainder at any time after the 1st of January. Stockholders are also entitled to dividends, payable out of the net profits of the company. The collieries belonging to the latter are situated in Newcastle township, Schuylkill county, near Pottsville, Pennsylvania. The probability is that several more organ-izations of a similar character will follow this one, and thus constituted which will do good service to the public. The following table shows the quotations of the leading shares at the noon session of the Stock Exchange at the

close of the last four weel	ks:-			
St ckr.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.
Atlantic Mail		148	145	
Alton & Terre Haute RR		37	4834	4314
Alton & Ter. Haute pref.		65	76	74
Cleveland & Pittsburg		82%	81	94%
Cleveland & Toledo		103	10314	10234
Central Coal		100000	56	56%
Chicago & Milwaukee		-	59	59
Chicago & Rock Island	. 106	107%	107×	105%
Chicago & Northwestern.		30%	3114	3334
Chicago & Northwestern p		6536	65	6534
Chicago, Burington & Qu'y		139	115	11314
Cumberland Coal		41%	43	43%
Canton Company		-	43	44%
Chicago & Alton RR		-	106	10614
Chicago & Alton pref		105		105%
Delaware & Hudson Cana		144	146	146
Hudson River	. 105	10634	107%	10634
Illinois Central		137	137	134%
Michigan Central		11216	113	113
Michigan Southern		73%	72%	75%
Mariposa Mining		11%	11	1136
Mariposa preferred		=	=	16
Milwaukee & Prairie du Ch		65	96	150
New York Central RR		9716	101	
New York & Erie RR		92%	931	92%
New York & Erie pref		8314	831	165
New Haven & Hartford		-	-	28%
Ohio & Mississippi cer		27%	10314	103
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne.		9936	175	175%
Pennsylvania Coal		4836	48%	4734
Quicksilver Mining	112	1141	11412	115

1864.		1886.	
January 5	\$241,278	January 4\$1,14	8.85
January 17	365,608	January 14 35	3,51
January 28	324,863		11.08
February 6	365,938		50,41
February 15	452,976		15.32
Feb. 28 & Mar. 6.	919,415	March 7	17.81
March 15	335,550		31.16
Mar. 27 & April 6	575,774	April 5	
April 14	279.522	April 13 68	12,52
April 28	282,376		19,67
May 5	274.812	May 5 60	14.28
May 16	383 428		25.37
May 27	275,529	May 25 36	17.96
June 5	250,346	June 8 5	0,21
June 14 and 26	473,604	June 25 19	10, 21
July 6	171,897	July 10 71	13, 17
July 19 and 29	539,646	July 24 25	99.63
August 5	283,206	August 9 75	21,00
August 13 and 27.	1,003,059		55,14
September 5	354,071		38, 20
Sept. 15 and 26	835,087	September 231,0	18.87
October 5	196,752	October 11	
Oct. 16 and 28	661,625	October 261,11	
November 4	409,624	November 10 1,2	

The shipments of specie from the port of New York last week and since January 1 compare as follows with the exports during the same time last year:—

the exports duri			
Forty-fifth wee Previously repo	krted	1864. . \$1,224,280 39,412,718	1865. \$196,400 \$5,325,901
Total Excess in 1864.	value of the e, at this por was \$3,402,853	e imports, oth t during the v	\$25,522,301 15,114,697 or than dry week ending
Week End'g Dry goods\$3, Gen'l mase. 2,	Oct. 19. Oct. 403,652 \$3,187	,226 \$2,015,405	\$2,771,803
The New York	k imports of	3,370 \$5,375,138 dry goods con	
For the Week. Entered at the p Thrown on mar	1863. port. \$967,630	\$1,005,297	1865. \$2,771,802 2,435,778
Since Jan. 1.			

For the Week. Entered at the port. Thrown on market.	1863, \$967,630 944,916	1864. \$1,005,297 988,589	1865. \$2,771,802 2,435,778
Since Jan. 1. Entered at the port. Thrown on market.	56,162,650	69,163,061 63,801,675	73,485,407 77,584,269
The following nat the week just ended Name. Georgia National Bank First National Bank National Exchange I	kAtlan	eation. tn, Ga anooga, Tenn.	Capital. \$100,000 200,000 100,000
Total capital Previously authorize The whole numbe is 1.668, with a capi	od	al banks now	\$400,000 403,308,793 authorized

No additional national banks have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of the public money.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments

of flour and grain at Chicago from January 1 to Novem ber 4 for four years;—

1862 1863, 1864, 1865,
Flour, bbls... 1,539,211 1,370,520 1,029,286 1,011,712
Wheat, bush... 11,980,992 9,887,256 9,172,744 8,066,338
Corn... 29,692,607 25,533,242 12,583,496 23,941,991

э	Oats 3,261,943	7,618,469	12,151,262	9,540,991
3	Rve 887,977	748,019	972.056	1,003,480
9	Barley 667,657	961,999	972,656	1,067,992
9		EMPMENTS.		
1	Flour, bbls 1,443,687	1,416,775	941,877	850,007
3	Wheat, bush . 11,864,616	8,765,674	9,803,444	
i	Corn28,034,321	24,119,550	11,435,820	24,309,887
3	Oats 2,681,275	7,128,159		
1	Rye 736.510			
ı	Barley 200,124			
9	The earnings of the C	hicaen and		stern Rail

which is an increase over the re-in 1884 of \$9,131. The exports of treasure from San Francisco to the 15th of October, this year, compare with the shipments for the same period in 1864 as follows:— Decrease this year.....\$11,256,596 A despatch from San Francisco to Wells, Fargo & Co. quotes mining stocks on the 8th inst. as follows:— United States branch mint in San Francisco during the quarter ending September 30:—

Gold bullion deposited. \$6,170.375 93 Gold bullion parted. \$9,718 75 Silver bullion purchased 79,196 57 Silver parted. \$49,543 46 324,500 double cagles. \$4,90.000 10,500 eagles. \$105,000 9,500 half eagles. \$47,500 5,120 quarter eagles. 12,800 339,620 pieces, valued at \$6,655,300 silver coined. \$122,000 40,000 half dollars. \$122,000 4,000

building erected with a view to a coinage capacity of only \$5,000,000 per annum.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT. SATURDAY, Nov. 11—6 P. M.
ASHES.—Receipts 10 packages. The market continued

quiet for lack of supplies, and prices were firmer.

Breadsturfs.—Receipts—14,395 bbls. flour, 135 bags corn meal, 102,323 bushels wheat, 86,640 do. corn, 800 do. oats and 15,405 do. rye. The demand for State and Western flour was rather inactive, and prices declined 5c. per bbl., closing duli. The sales were about 8,500 bbls., at our revised quotations subjoined. Southern flour was dull and declining. The sales were about 400 bbls. Canada flour was moderately active, but at a de cline of 5c. per bbl. The sales comprised 300 bbls.

Canada West, \$1 10 a \$1 13107 canada leas, and cor State.

Covers.—The market was firm under a more active demand. The cargo sale noticed in our last comprised 3,500 bags Rio ex Diana, at a private price. We note further sales of a cargo of St. Domingo, in bond, also on private terms. A far demand prevailed from jobbers at previous full prices.

Corron.—Receipta, 1,923 bales. The market was somewhat more steady, with a continued good export and fair home demand. The sales were about 2,425 bales at our annexed quotations:—

Upland. Florida. M.kila. N.O.&T.

ADMIRAL GOLDSBOROUGH AT BREST.

Movements of the United States Squadron in French Waters.

FEAR OF THE CHOLERA.

POPULARITY OF THE KEARSARGE.

Our Squadron Correspondence. BREST, Sept. 27, 1868.

Arrival of the American Squadron at Brest—The Fortifications of the Harbor—Salutes—Brest Fire Laddies—
The Karsarge Inspection—Cholera—The City of

Brest, de., de.
On Sunday last, the 24th Inst., the United States ship Colorado, bearing Rear Admiral L. M. Goldsborough's broad pennant, and the steamer Frolic, Lieutenant Combroad pennant, and the steamer Frolic, Lieutenant Com-mander John H. Upshur, arrived at this port from Cher-bourg, which harbor they left on Saturday morning. Their trip down the English Channel was exceedingly pleasant. Fine weather seems to favor the movements of the squadron, as their trips from port to port have always been made under the most delightful anapices. The last down the Channel, which is proverbial for rough seas and heavy winds—a terror to English Cockneys who contemplate a holiday trip on the continent—was like a contemplate a holiday trip on the continent—was like a pleasant sail on the Sound. We had a fresh easterly wind, which gave us clear skies and a bright sparkling s:a that flashed cheerily under the rays of the sun and the moon. The Colorado, under a cloud of canvas that towered aloft on her tail masts, pressed through the water like a clipper, using her engines but little, until she reached Ushant Island, when she hauled her course to the eastward, and steamed into the wind and seas. The Frelic sea, rolling and pitching very slightly as she top-ped the swells. We passed in sight of the Caskets, three detached rocks springing out of the water, of considerable height and fantastic form. Each is surthe Island of Alderney, famous for its cattle, and Guern-sey, both fringed with a line of surf beating on their rock bound shores.

The approach to the harbor of Brest is somewhat

dangerour and ugly. The high butting crags that face the sea, with. 'nes of half concealed rocks in their front, like a detachment of skirmishers ever battling with the Atlantic, are a terror to the navigator who approaches coast in the winter season, in spite of most excellent lights that gleam with extraordinary beiliancy on the headlands and promontories. Nature has made Brest a grand harbor and drawn around it the mighty barrier of its adamantine walls, leaving simple work for the engineer to make the defence complete. From Point St. Mathieu to the very city of Brest, about ten miles, on the brows placed a series of works, models of engineering skill, which must effectually prevent any wooden fleet enter-ing the great naval depot of France with hostile intent. Cherbourg, at times, was a marvel in the line of bad odors; but I think that Brest is entitled to the prize, if any one is inclined to offer such a thing, for the worst nelling town in France. Still I would not care to take the responsibility of awarding the prize, because I do not know what place I may find myself in next. French ports are notoriously filthy, and he would be a bold one to attempt to award the palm on a casual survey. With some knowledge of Cherbourg and this place, I am not surprised to learn the extent of the terrible sweep of the cholers in Marseilles and Toulon. The epidemic could like Cherbourg and Brest. They invite a visita-tion of the dreadful scourge, and are ripe for the does not develop itself spontaneously. It has everything it needs to develop and mature the seeds if they but once take root here. It is to be hoped that the city will escape this season; but I fear the next will find it deci-mated by the epidemic, now slowly but surely advancing

Section of the control of the contro

the number formander Harrell is ensitted to. The crew was then sent to general quarters, and he mission to general quarters, and he mission to general quarters, and he has hip preparation for a control of their guns he are the proper of the control of the control of the guns being cast loose, the magazine opened and every preparation made in four minutes by the watch—a degree of efficiency and skill rarely attained, and exceedingly graitlying to the oldners of the ship. Atter a degree of efficiency and skill rarely attained, and exceedingly graitlying to the oldners of the ship. Atter and which everything went off in the most everything yet in the lasteries were again secured and a half. The crew were also exercised in boarding and repelling boarders, in furling sail, shifting topsails, and other evolutions aloft, in which they exhibited proficiency. After an exercise of two hours or more, the inapection closed, the Admiral being very much graitled at the fine appearance and condition of the ship and exercise of two hours or more, the inapection closed, the Admiral being very much graitled at the fine appearance and condition of the ship and exercise of the Stonewall. But the latter vessel had already left for the American coast before the arrival of the Kearsarge out; so she had no chance of testing her powers against that formidable fron-clad. Since then she has been cruising about Spain and Fortugal, and per powers against that formidable fron-clad. Since then she has been cruising about Spain and Fortugal ports. She of the ship and the she had been cruising about Spain and Fortugal, and up to the present time. She will, doubtless, remain with the flagship for some time to come. While out here she has had several races with foreign undotted on the protect of the shap and is visited by hundreds wherever a he power and and an advantage of the shap and is visited by hundreds wherever a spass, in the latter and to the protect of the shap and is visited by hundreds wherever a she shap is the half power of the sha

equipped, undergoing inspection. They present a fine appearance.

Cotton in Lilinois.—The cotton crop is the largest ever ra sed in Illinois, and is rarely excelled in what is known as the cotton States. The product par acre this year will range from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds seed cotton. The quality is good, is first rate, as compared with upland cotton at the South. We have heard it estimated that Jackson county alone will produce 16,000 bales, while Perry, Williamson, Saline and Union counties will more than double this amount. The weather this fall has been peculiarly favorable for maturing and opening the boils. We have had no killing frost yet, and aft the late boils are maturing, and will be as good as the carly ones, thus making the yield extra heavy. There are now six gins in town running constantly, and they cannot dispose of the cotton even now as fast as it comes to market. Wagons are continually arriving in town loaded with the staple, and our buyers are eager to meet them. The price has ranged from ten cents to twelve and a half cents per pound for seed cotton, the latter figure for one load only, so far as we can learn —Carbondale (III.) Erg.

ARESTROGG.—At his residence, in Oregon, Putnam county, on Sunday morning, November 12, William A. Arestrogg, aged 42 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday foremoon, at eleven o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal church, in Oregon, Putnam county.

But and the first of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CHARM-AT RABWAY, N. J., on Thursday, November 9, Dr. DAYINS. GRAIN, in the 90th year of his age.

The relatives and frends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CHARM-CHAR

Be taken to Rye on Tuesday morning.

GARDNER.—On Friday, November 10, Mrs. Mart GARDNER.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, from her late residence, 143 avenue C, N. Y.

GRAFF.—On Saturday, Nov. 11, WILLIAM GRAEF, in the 82d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his son, Robert J. Graef. No. 62 Jane street, this day (Monday) at twelve o'clock noon. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend.

GREGORY.—In St. Louis, at the residence of his cousin, John L., only son of Anna Sheridan and the late Thomas Gregory, of this city, aged 22 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

GRAY.—On Saturday, November 11, WILLIAM GRAY, in the 82d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his son, Robert J. Gray, No. 62 Jane street, to-day (Monday), at twelve o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

GOODWIN.—On Saturday, November 11, of apoplexy, Miss MARDARET GOODWIN, aged 58 years.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Jay and Johnson streets, Brooklyn, on Monday, November 12, RICHARD H. HUNTLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, November 12, RICHARD H. HUNTLEY, aged 11 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 100 Ross street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

HAMILTON.—At Camp Anderson, California, on Tuesday, October 3, Hugh Hamilton, —At Camp Lamilton, —At Camp Hamilton, Sallfornia paper.]

DEATH OF HUGH HAMILTON.—The gentleman whose